Power cuts imposed by States

1565. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the power cuts imposed by different States on high tension consumers and low tension consumers during the current summer season;

(b) what will be their impact on the productional growth in the country; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The details of the power cuts imposed by States on different categories of consumers during April, 1989 is given in the Statement (*See* below.)

(b) According to Index of Industrial Production compiled by the Central Statistical Organisation, the industrial sector registered a rate of growth of 9.6 per cent in April, 1988—Jaunary, 1989 over the corresponding period last year.

(c) With a view to improve the availability of power in the country, various measures, such as, expediting commissioning of new capacity, maximising generation from the existing thermal capacity, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, improving the performance of the existing thermal power stations, deducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures, and implementing short gestation projects are being undertaken.

Statement

Power cuts on industries for April, 1989

	Energy Cut	Demand Cut
Northern Region		
Chandigarh	Nil	Peak period restrictions
Delhi	10%	Peak period restrictions
Haryana	Nil	Peak period restrictions
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Peak period restrictions
Jammu and Kashmir	19-21 hrs/day supply to consumers	
Punjab	Nil	(i) 25% cut during evening peak hours on C.P. Industries getting supply from independent feeders. (ii) peak period restrictions on general industries.
Rajasthan	Nil	Peak period restrictions.
Uttar Pradesh		(i) 100% energy/demand cut on industries having captive generation equal to or more than the power being supplied by UPSEB. (ii) ½ hrs/day supply to rolling re-rolling mills and are furnaces. (iii) Peak period restriction on general industries.

1	2	3
Western Region		
Gujarat	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh . . .	il	Nil
Maharashtra	Nil	10-15% on H.T. Industries.
Goa	Nil	Nil
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	15-30% on H.T. Consumers upto 14-4-1989 and 15-60% thereafter.	25% to HT consumers (above 200 KVA) upto 14-4-1989 25-60% thereafter.
Karnataka	10-45% on H.T. industries with contract demand above 1000 KVA	10-20% on H.T. industries with contract demand above 1000 KVA.
Kerala	40% on H T and EHT industries	Nil
Tamil Nadu	15-40% upto 23-4-1989 and 15-60%; thereafter.	15-40% upto 23-4-1989 and 15-60% thereafter.
Eastern Region		
Bihar	There is no statu tory power cut in the state and th shortage are met by resorting to load shedding/res triction depending on day-to-day availability.	
DVC	Supply is made to the various consumers according to schedule of allocation at different level of availability.	
Orissa	30-75%	Peak period restrictions.
North Eastern Region	Load shedding depending on day to day availability.	

उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

1586. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1989 की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलावार, कितने गांवो में बिजली उपलब्ध करा दी गयी है ;

(ख) इलाहाबाद जिले के कितने गांवों में अब तक बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं करायी गयी है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की योजनायें हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में विद्युत विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : (क) 31-3-89 की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युतीकृत गांवों की संख्या का जिलावार विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) 31-3-1989 की स्थिति के अनुसार इलाहाबाद जिले के 633 बसे